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REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR

DATE DISTR. 10 Dec. 1953

SUBJECT Area of Slout, Ukrainian SSR

NO. OF PAGES 4

DATE OF INFORMATION

REFERENCES:

PLACE ACQUIRED

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. Slout N 51-45, E 33-48 was situated in gently rolling country. One wooded area began just west of the village and another just south of it. Immediately east of Slout, starting at the bottom of a hill, an area of about 10 hectares had been planted with trees in about 1947. The only swamp area of considerable size started about four kilometers north and slightly west of Slout; it was about one-half kilometer wide and extended to Sobichev N 51-49, E 33-42. Most of the swamp, particularly near Sobichev, was not fordable at any time; although it froze in winter, the ice did not become strong enough to support a man on horseback. A small river which ran through the swamp was usually dry in the summer but overflowed 100 to 400 m. in spring. In and near the village were three small lakes. See Annex A for a sketch of the Slout area. The lake furthest to the west had a bridge over its narrowest part; this lake was about two kilometers long and, in some spots, up to one kilometer in width. The second lake was approximately 800 x 200 m. The easternmost lake, which was about 400 x 150 m., was usually dry except in the spring.

25X1

2. All roads in the area were dirt roads on which little repair work was done other than filling in holes and ruts with sand. The roads were in the best condition for traveling from the end of April until the first of September and also in December, when there was usually a frost and little snow. Fall rains from September through November, heavy snows from January to the middle of March, and the spring thaws from the middle of March until the end of April, made the roads all but impassable. Most of the bridges on these roads were built as a solution to the flood conditions which accompanied spring thaws.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

25X1

**Page Denied**

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25X1

-2-

The Slout - Bereza  $\angle N$  51-43, E 33-53 $\angle$  - Glukhov  $\angle N$  51-40, E 33-55 $\angle$  road was considered the main road from Slout to Glukhov and was the only road which could be used during the winter. In the fall, however, this road was too heavily traveled and became quite rutted; and the other road from Slout to Glukhov was less traveled and in better condition during that time of the year.

3. The first light frost usually came in October and the first heavy frost in November. In November came the first light snowfall, and heavy snows fell during January and February. January and February were also the coldest months, with temperatures from 15° to 35° C. below zero.

## ANNEX:

- A.  Sketch of the Slout Area Showing Location of Bridges; Drawn with Reference to Map #NM 36-2, A.M.S. Series N501; Scale 1:250,000

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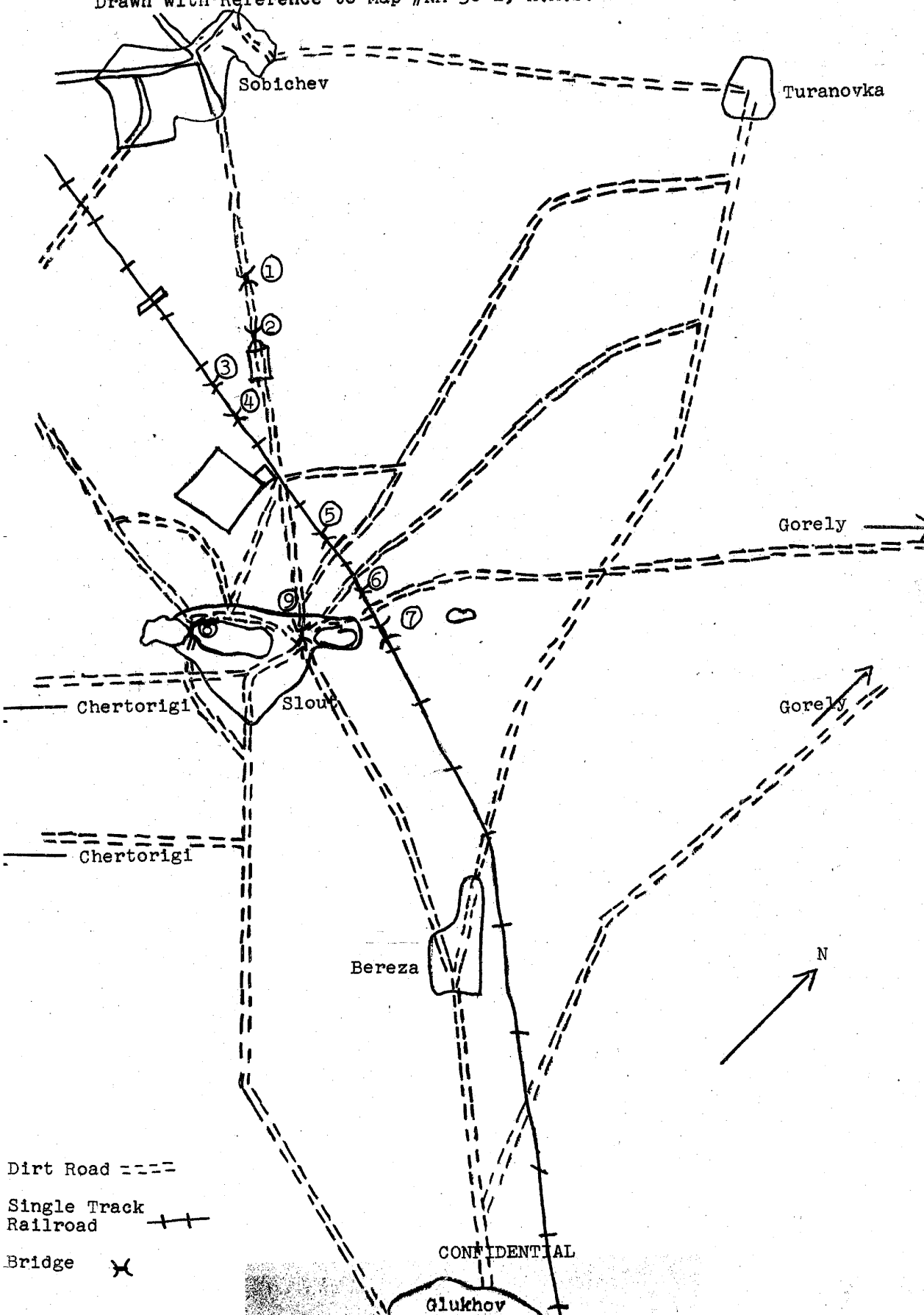
-3-

25X1

ANNEX A:

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Sketch of the Slout Area Showing Location of Bridges;  
 Drawn with Reference to Map #NM 36-2, A.M.S. Series N501; Scale 1:250,000



25X1

**Page Denied**

CONFIDENTIAL

-4-

25X1

## ANNEX A: (Cont'd)

## Legend

Bridges in the Slout Area: all dimensions are approximate; unless otherwise stated, all bridges were of wood construction

- Point # 1. Five meters long, over water coming downhill from the southwest into the swamp; located about five kilometers from Slout.
- # 2. Ten meters long, over water coming downhill from the southwest into the swamp; located about four kilometers from Slout.
- # 3. Eight meters long, over water coming from the south or southwest; located about four kilometers from Slout.
- # 4. Eight meters long, over water coming from the south. This bridge had originally been of stone construction, but since it was destroyed by the Germans, it had only a stone foundation left and the rest had been reconstructed of wood. Located about three kilometers from Slout.
- # 5. Fifteen meters long, over water coming from the south.
- # 6. Five meters long, over water coming from the north.
- # 7. Twenty meters long, over water which, during the spring thaws, flowed from the easternmost lake to the center lake. This bridge was about 10 m. above the ground.
- # 8. Ten meters long.  this bridge could support loads of up to 10 tn. 25X1
- # 9. Ten meters long.  this bridge could support a heavy tank or heavy artillery.

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